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ERRATA.

Page 13. Line 7. *Inſtead of* can you fire Mercury, *read*, can you fix Mercury.

Page 15. Line 15. *Inſtead of* Character, *read*, Characters.

Page 22. Line 9. *Inſtead of* Amolgama, *read*, Amolgamal.

Page 23. Line 11. *Inſtead of* Roſins, *read*, Reſins.

Page 25. Line 2. *Inſtead of* where Conſtitution, *read*, whoſe Conſtitution —— Line 8. *Inſtead of* Teſſures, *read*, Fiſſures.——Line 15 *Inſtead of* neglected Cure, *read*, neglected Lues.

Page 33. Laſt Line. *Inſtead of* to drink Tar-Water, *read*, to drink Tar-Water now.

Page 36. Line 13. *Inſtead of* exſecretory ones, *read*, excretory ones.

Page 36. Line 1. *Inſtead of* It will not be amiſs, *read*, It will not be amiſs here.

Page 46. Line 28. *Inſtead of* acid Blood, *read*, acrid Blood.

Page 63. Line 9. *Inſtead of* Chylous and, *read*, Chylous or.

Page 74. Line 8. *Inſtead of* the tenth Part, *read*, the ſixth.

ERRATA.

Page 15. Line 7. *Read* of can you fee Mercury, *read*, can you fee Mercury.

Page 15. Line 15. *Read* of Clara Iter, *read*, Clarabucca.

Page 22. Line 9 *Read* of Amolgama, *read*, Amolgamal.

Page 25. Line 11. *Read* of Rolls, *read*, Rolls.

Page 25. Line 2. *Read* of where Conftitution, *read*, whole Conftitution —— Line 6. *Read* of Tiffures, *read*, Viffures.——Line 15 *Read* of neglected Cure, *read*, neglected Lues.

Page 33. Laft Line. *Read* of to drink Tar-Water, *read*, to drink Tar-Water now.

Page 36. Line 13. *Read* of cudectory ones, *read*, excretory ones.

Page 36. Line 1 *Read* of It will not be eaſily, *read*, It will not be eaſily here.

Page 46. Line 18. *Read* of acid Blood, *read*, acrid Blood.

Page 63. Line 9. *Read* of Chylous and, *read*, Chylous or.

Page 74. Line 6. *Read* of the tenth Part, *read*, the fixth.

A

TREATISE

ON

MERCURY.

In THREE PARTS.

I. Its Natural Hiſtory.

II. Its Action on the Stomach and Blood.

III. Its Medical Virtues.

To which is added,

Some Queries on the BARK.

By G. TYTE, *M. D.*

YEOVIL:
Printed by ROBERT GOADBY and COMP.
M,DCCXLVII.

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THE PREFACE.

IT was the Custom e'er the Time of Hippocrates, *for each Member of the healing Art, to adopt one particular Disease, and one only as a Province to exercise his younger Years, in invertigating its Nature, and his maturer in adapting Remedies to the Cure of it, so that each Disease had its Physician. If this same Method was in some Measure followed, in that Branch of Medicine, called the* Materia Medica, *and was each Simple to be scrutiniz'd with Care and Exactness, there would be no Reason to complain of this Branch of medical Knowledge, being less perfect than any of the rest, as it is; the whole Subject treating of Plants, Animals, and Minerals, falls to the Share of an Individual, tho' a Field sufficient to exercise the Industry of many, therefore it is no wonder that it should be so indifferently cultivated. With Regard to the following little Treatise, I compil'd it for an Amusement,*

Amuſement, and publiſhed it at the Requeſt of a Friend; as to its Size, tho' I could have ſwell'd it to a larger Volume, yet I choſe to give it the World in Miniature, from an Opinion, that a great Book is a great Evil. As to the Subject, ſeeing Mercury *as a Medicine is univerſally us'd, I conceiv'd, it would not be diſagreeable in a familiar and rational Manner to introduce it to the Acquaintance of thoſe that know it no otherwiſe than by its Effects and outward Appearance, ſeeing there is no Simple of more undoubted Uſe and Efficacy, or whoſe natural Hiſtory is more entertaining.*

A

TREATISE

ON

MERCURY.

MERCURY is a mineral Fluid of a metalline Nature, homogeneous, very heavy, altogether insipid, cold to the Touch without Madefaction, volatile by Fire, of a silver Colour, and specifically heavier than all other Bodies, Gold excepted.

If we examine each natural Body, whether growing on the Surface or dug out of the Bowels of the Earth, there is no one for Simplicity of Texture

join'd to Variety of Virtues, that can compare with *Mercury*.

In the firſt Place it has been eſteem'd a Principle, from a high Conception of its great Simplicity and Perfection. And

Secondly, The whole *Materia Medica* cannot ſupply a Medicine of greater Uſe and Service to Mankind, for by chemic Induſtry ſuch a numerous Progeny is produc'd from it, that *Mercury* in different Forms executes the Office of cathartic, emetic, diuretic, ſudorific, ſternutatory, deobſtruent, and alterative Medicines; is highly uſeful in chirurgical Purpoſes, as it cleanſes Wounds, and blunts Acrimony; but this is not all, for the Determination of morbid Juices in the Body (inacceſſible by other Medicines) to the ſalivary Glands, is effected by it.

Had Nature intended any one Medicine for a *Panacea*, *Mercury* bids the faireſt for it, but yet we find it very defective, for whoever conſiders that there is ſcarcely an exact Similarity between

between any two natural Bodies; and if we examine the Properties of each, there is a Gradation commencing at the moſt ſimple and ending with thoſe of the higheſt Efficacy and Virtue, that there is a Virtue in each Plant, Animal, and Mineral proper only to itſelf, and differing from all others, that the Conſtitutions of Men are as various as their Complexions, that the Time of Life and Seaſon of the Year are important Conſiderations and not the ſame for the Revolution of a Day, that ſome Conſtitutions turn all their Nutriment to acid, in others its oppoſite prevails, theſe Things conſider'd, the Doctrine of a univerſal Medicine ſeems the greateſt Paradox.

As to the Uſe Poets and Aſtronomers have made of the Name, an Inquiry of that Kind is beſide our Purpoſe, the mineral Mercury above defin'd, is the Subject we are to treat of; its Subſtance is well known, and Variety of Names have been beſtow'd on it, expreſſive of its Appearance, the *Greeks* call'd it liquid and moving Silver, one Author has call'd it the Son of Water, another Proteus from the Variety of

Shapes and Appearances it puts on, one calls it *Vertumnus* for much the ſame Reaſon, another *Hermes* from its volatile Nature, the Moderns in general call it *Mercury*, but the *Engliſh* give it the Name of *Quickſilver*.

Mercury is of two Kinds, Native and Factitious: Native is that which runs from its proper Veins. Factitious is that which is extracted from Stones by the Aſſiſtance of Fire. This Difference with Reſpect to Medicine is of no Signification, for provided it be well freed from its Droſs, it matters not whether it be extracted from this or that Stone, or collected in a fluid Form, neither is it of greater Weight whether it be found in or near the Mines of Gold or Silver. That which is taken out of the Earth in a liquid Form is called *Virgin-ſilver*, and that which is ſeparated from other Bodies by the Help of Fire, is the common *Quick-ſilver*.

Three Places in *Europe*, viz. *Hungary*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, furniſh the greateſt Quantities, tho' *Germany*, *Poland*, and *France*

France are not altogether without it; *America* at the Mountain of *Potoſi* abounds with it, tho' the Method of purging the Gold and Silver that there alſo abounds, in a great Meaſure conſumes the *Mercury*. The greateſt Quantity of *Mercury* that is tranſported to *Britain* either for mechanic or medical Uſe comes from the *Hungarian* Mines, and the Method of tranſporting it is as follows, about the Quantity of two hundred Pounds is wrapt up in Sheep's Skins, and then repoſited in Hogſheads for the Convenience of Carriage. The Matrices where *Mercury* is found, whether in greater or leſſer Quantities, are different in Colour, Conſiſtence, and Quality. In *Hungary* it is chiefly extracted from a hard and ſtony Mineral; in *Italy* from roundiſh Stones and a ſoft Earth; in *Spain* from very hard ſpotted Stones not to be broke but by grinding; in *Hungary* as in *Italy* hard Stones produce it not unlike in Colour the Crocus of Metals, in Peruvian Spain, it is extracted from a ſoft reddiſh Earth; in various Places it reſembles *Cinnabar*, hence the Mines of *Cinnabar* are thought

to abound with *Mercury*, ſometimes it diſtils drop by drop from the Crevices of Rocks, ſometimes it flows in a rapid Courſe out of the Earth, of which a Gentleman mention'd in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, was an Eye-Witneſs of in *Italy*, who ſaw it appear at firſt like a ſlender Thread, then increaſed, reſembling the Spouting of a Spring, and ſo continued for three or four Days and then vaniſh'd.

The *liquid Mercury* is ſometimes dug out of the Earth, yet by Reaſon of its wonderful Fluidity, it inſinuates itſelf into the Chinks and Crevices of Earth and Stones, and cannot be extracted thence but by great Labour and Pains. Tho' it makes choice of the Bottoms of Mountains for its Retirement, yet the Induſtry of Man will find it out, and it is there commonly found ſurrounded with very light white Stones reſembling Quick-Lime: It is very remarkable that the Plants that grow about theſe Mountains flouriſh and grow to an uncommon Size, whereas the Trees that are on the ſame Mountains near the Mercurial Mines, ſeldom

bear

bear Leaves or Fruits. The Miners are well acquainted with the Effluvia of *Mercury*, for in the Month of *April* or *May*, early in the Morning a Cloud appears on the Tops of the Mountains, in the Shape as it were of Wool or Cotton, the Sky every where elſe ſerene, and ſeeing the Vapour is ſo heavy that it hardly riſes to the ſurface of the Earth, it entangles itſelf in the Plants on the Tops of the Mountains, and indicates that there are Mines below, in ſhort it raiſes a Cloud that diſcovers its Source; in theſe Places it is that they dig for *Mercury*, and they chooſe thoſe Aſpects that look to the North, from an Opinion that thoſe Veins are the richer.

The moſt pure Mineral of Mercury, is the native or foſſil *Cinnabar*, which is replete with Mercury, and is extracted thence by Diſtillation, but becauſe the Price of native *Cinnabar* is greater than that of *Mercury* it is ſeldom applied to that Uſe.

Of *Cinnabar* there are two Sorts, Native and Factitious, both compounded of *Mercury* and *Sulphur*, the firſt by the Aſſiſtance

tance of ſubterranean, the other of culinary Fire, ſo that to the Production of *Cinnabar* in the Bowels of the Earth, Fire, Sulphur, and Mercury, muſt conſpire together and meet. The *Cinnabar* that is found near Gold and Silver Mines is thought more to abound with *Mercury*, to poſſeſs a purer Sulphur than any other, and to be of a higher medical Virtue. Here let us ſtop and admire the Wiſdom of the Almighty Chemiſt, who makes the Bowels of the Earth his Elaboratory, calls the Principles of Bodies together, kindles ſubterranean Fires, and ſhews his Wiſdom and Goodneſs in the Production of Bodies of the moſt exalted Nature and of the higheſt Virtue.

Mercury is ſeparated from its Droſs by a Variety of Methods, ſuch as ſithing, waſhing, and by Diſtillation.

Mercury is often adulterated for the Sake of Gain by a Mixture of Lead, Biſmuth, or Tin, therefore ſeeing it is of great Importance that this Medicine ſhould be altogether pure to anſwer each medical Purpoſe, and as it is in common Uſe, it will not be beſide the Purpoſe to lay down Rules how ſuch Frauds

may

may be detected, for very often the ill Success that attends the Use of *Mercury*, is occasion'd by some other Body being mixt with it.

That *Mercury* is esteem'd good, that it is altogether fluid, running into absolutely round Globules when touch'd with the Finger; the more fluid it is the more perfect, for if any foreign Metals be mixt with it, it becomes less fluid, and when handled sticks to the Fingers. The nearer it approaches to a bright silver Colour, without the Hue of Lead, the more pure it is. Authors seem very fond of the following Criterion, if you throw *Mercury* on a red hot Coal and it evaporates altogether without Noise, or if you evaporate it from a silver Spoon and it leaves behind a yellow or whitish Spot, you may be assur'd of its Perfection; but if the Spot be black it is an Argument of its Imperfection. Authors have deduc'd Variety of Conclusions from the various Colour of the Spots in the Vessel after Evaporation, if it partook of a yellowish Hue it was conceiv'd to bear a golden Disposition,

if

if the Colour was livid it partook of the Nature of Silver, if of a deep yellow of Copper, if white of Tin, if Ash Colour of Lead, and if of a brownish Colour it had something of Iron.

If *Mercury* be thoroughly rubb'd with Salt and Vinegar in a Marble Mortar, and impart no foreign Taste, then may we conclude that it is not adulterated with Lead or Bismuth; for had it been adulterated the Menstrum would have dissolv'd them, and so the Fraud would have been brought to Light. If Quicksilver be only polluted with Dirt or Dross, the common Method of straining it thro' Leather will be sufficient; for Compression alone will force the *Mercury* thro' the Pores of the Leather, and the Dross will be left behind; yet if it is adulterated with Lead, Tin, or Bismuth, strain it thro' Leather as often as you please it will never be the purer; for these metalline Substances so intimately join with it, that they go together with it thro' the Pores of the Skin: But the best Method of purifying Quicksilver is by Distillation thro' a Retort, where the

Mercury

Mercury is entangled by quick Lime, Sand of Filings of Steel, with a Receiver well fitted and half fill'd with Water; by putting a gentle Fire under it, thick Clouds are soon seen to arise untill the whole Quantity of the *Mercury*, provided it was pure, is condens'd in the Receiver; but on the contrary was it mixt with any heterogeneous Bodies, those Bodies will remain in the Retort, and if upon Examination a certain Portion of *Mercury* be weigh'd by the Hydrostatic Balance and compar'd with another Portion of *Mercury* altogether pure and be found heavier, than may you conclude that Gold is mixt with it.

Here I have an Opportunity e'er I determine whether *Mercury* be a Metal, and e'er I speak of the Properties of it, of mentioning the *Mercury* of the Chemists, and also the *Mercury* of the Philosophers. The Chymists esteemed Quicksilver one of the three active Principles, and it is defin'd the most subtle, active, penetrating, and volatile Part of Bodies, so that the purer the Body the purer must be its mercurial

curial Principle, hence Gold which is the moſt perfect of all Metals is compounded of the pureſt Mercury (and Sulphur being another active chymical Principle) the moſt ſubtle Sulphur, and all Metals as they deviate in Perfection from Gold are endowed with leſs perfect Mercury and Sulphur. As Gravity conſtitutes the Perfection of Metals, ſo the nearer any Metal approaches to the Weight of Gold, the more perfect in its Nature, ſo with Regard to the Tranſmutation of the imperfect Metals into Gold, they muſt be tranſmuted into the immediate Rank of Metals above them, and ſo on till it arrives at Mercury, which being the next in Gravity to Gold approaches the neareſt to Gold, hence the Chymiſts have not troubled themſelves ſo much about the inferior Metals, but Nature having done ſo much of their Work by producing Mercury, they have endeavour'd by Ten Thouſand Devices and by torturing it Ten Thouſand Ways, to turn it into Gold. Properly ſpeaking, the Mercury of the Chymiſts is more pure than our common Quickſilver, and their Sulpher is

not

the common foſſil Sulphur, but a peculiar Sort of Matter ſpecifically denominated the Sulphur of Metals, and is ſaid to be Light or Fire, ſo that in few Words, for by uſing many there is great Danger of falling into alchemical Obſcurity, can you fire *Mercury* by ſaturating it with a ſulpherous Principle or Fire, you then make Gold of it; and Silver differs in nothing from Gold but that the Globules of its *Mercury* are not ſo much penetrated nor ſo thoroughly ſaturated by Fire; a leſs Quantity of which Fire being lodg'd in the Pores of Silver than of Gold, takes off from its Gravity and it has not ſufficient Fire to diſcolour it. This Doctrine has been expos'd to Ridicule and is daily laught at by the undiſcerning Part of Mankind, but, there have been Men of the cooleſt Heads, and cleareſt Imaginations that have conceiv'd the Thing feaſeable, and have exercis'd their Pens in Juſtification of the Doctrine.

The *Mercury* of the Philoſophers is an abſolutely ſimple Body, of the greateſt Purity and altogether uncom-

pounded, for as far as our Obſervation goes, if a ſingle Grain of *Mercury* be diſſolved in Spirit of Nitre, a proportionable Part of the Grain will be diſtributed into every minute Particle of the Spirit, and by diluting the Whole with a Solution of Sea Salt, the whole Grain of *Mercury* will be recover'd: Nay, had we but this *Mercury* of the Philoſophers, which is denominated *Vital Mercury*, in all probability we would find it ſimpler even than Gold, for from Gold ſometimes *Mercury* and ſometimes Sulphur may be ſeparated, but from pure *Mercury* nothing beſide itſelf can be ſeparated.

But to return to our Subject, for it is not the alchemical or philoſophical *Mercury* that is the Subject of our Enquiry, but the foſſil. It has been much debated whether *Mercury* be a Metal; it is allow'd by all that it is a foſſil Body, but in what Claſs of Foſſils to rank it Authors cannot agree, ſome have plac'd it amongſt the Metals, others the Semi-Metals, and others again have call'd it a liquid Metal: It can by no Means be call'd a Metal, unleſs

unleſs it be on Account of its Weight, neither doth it poſſeſs any one other Property of a Metal. The Metals properly ſo call'd are ſix in Number, and are defin'd the heavieſt of Foſſils, fuſible by Fire, but cohering again in the Cold, ſo as to become ductile and diſtendible under the Hammer, but however void of theſe Properties, the Ancients have made *Mercury* a ſeventh, perhaps to make the ſeven Metals on the Earth co-incide with the ſame Number of Planets in the Heavens, for to this Day the Aſtronomers and Chymiſts make uſe of the ſame Character to denote the Planets as the Metals; or perhaps it is becauſe of its eaſy Union with moſt Metals. Conſidering its Fluidity, it's inſipid Nature, being void of Smell, without Taſte, and altogether volatile by Fire, ſo far it reſembles Water, tho' there be not one Drop of elementary Water naturally belonging to it; but it matters not in what Claſs of natural Bodies we rank it, provided we can inveſtigate its Properties. Having premis'd thus much of the Hiſtory of *Mercury*, it will be

proper to treat of the Characters and Properties of it.

1ſt. It is altogether void of Taſte and Smell, which are two of the grand Criterions how to judge of the Virtues and Properties of moſt other Subſtances, for by infuſing or boiling it in Water it affects neither of thoſe Senſes.

2d. It is the heavieſt of all Bodies, Gold excepted, and could you bring it to an abſolute Purity by extracting its Sulphur from it, it might be heavier than Gold; it's ſpecifick Weight compar'd with Water is as 14:019 ad. 1000. fourteen Times heavier than Water, and at leaſt thirteen Times heavier than the human Blood.

3d. It is of all Bodies the moſt ſimple; hitherto it has eluded all the Attempts of Chymiſts, who have been indefatigable in reſolving it into its firſt Principles; it altogether refuſes a chemical Analyſis, for neither Water, Salt, Oil, or even Earth canbe drawn from it however treated, yet the Alchymiſts, Men of warm Imaginations, have

have labour'd and ſweated to find out a Method how to conſolidate it by tranſmuting it into Gold, whether this Secret was known to the Ancients is altogether uncertain, it has been as ſtrenuouſly defended as contradicted, in Defence of it it has been recorded that *Diocleſian* in his Wars with the *Ægyptians* caus'd all their alchemical Books to be burnt, for as Gold was then as well as now the Sinews of War, he conceived that a People poſſeſſing the Secret of making Gold would never want Armies to give him Trouble. Some have perſuaded themſelves that the Seed of Gold is conceal'd in *Mercury*, which if found out, committed to a proper Matrix, and cheriſh'd with a proper Heat, would produce Gold in the ſame Manner as Seeds produce Plants, but let us conſider that e'er this Tranſmutation can be effected what is requiſite to be done, a yellow Colour, Gravity, Solidity, Fixedneſs, and Ductility muſt be introduc'd, and what human Power would ever attempt ſuch ſeeming Impoſſibilities; if *Mercury* ſeems an improper Subject for ſuch a Change, each other Metal or Subſtance

is so too, for Gravity is no more the Gift of Man than Fixedness. But such has been the Infatuation of Mankind, that much real Gold has been sent in Pursuit of the imaginary, and various have been the Motives for this grand Search, indeed the Researchers into this Mystery have been branded with the Title of avaritious, tho' I am rather apt to imagine that amongst the true philosophical Adepts the Notion of the Greatness of the Attempt approaching to a Creation has been in a great Measure the Spur and Provocative.

4th. It is remarkably volatile, for by putting it over a Heat insufficient to make Water boil, it flies off in a Cloud, but is soon restored to its original Shape, and all the Force of Fire cannot destroy it or alter its Nature.

5th. It is the most Fluid of all Bodies, for was it to stagnate for Ages it would never acquire Solidity, tho' like each other Body it is subject to Rarefaction and Condensation, for Heat expands and increases, Cold condenses the Dimensions of each sublunary Body, and

pro-

provided any one Body in Nature was not subject to this grand Law, the Longitude conceiv'd by vulgar Minds as unattainable as the Philosopher's Stone, would not long be a Secret. Water puts on a solid Appearance by Cold, becomes limpid and liquid again by a small Degree of Heat, which Heat if increased makes it assume the Form of Vapour. Oils by Cold grow thick, and even in Spirit of Wine, which is an Oil highly attenuated, there is a Tenacity which resists Separation; but *Mercury* was never known to lose its Fluidity however expos'd to the most exquisite natural and artificial Cold. This wonderful Body however treated by Cold or Condensation is equally fluid, equally susceptible of Motion, and equally disposed to expand itself.

6th. The Particles of *Mercury* are always observ'd to assume a spherical or globular Shape, for put any Quantity on a clean Looking-Glass and press it with the Finger it immediately runs into small Globules, which if repeated, it divides itself into less and less Particles to a Minuteness hardly discernable

able by the naked Eye, and the moſt minute when view'd with a Microſcope, are obſerv'd to be of a ſpherical Figure, and ſo minute are the extreme Parts of this Subſtance that they far ſurpaſs thoſe of Oil, Water, and even Air, for it inſinuates itſelf into the Pores of Gold impervious to either of the other Liquids, and what is curious to obſerve, each of theſe extreme Globules is a faithful Mirrour in Miniature to the ſurrounding Objects.

7th. It never decays or is liable to ruſt, for whilſt the hardeſt and beſt poliſhed Metals are corroded by the Effluvia of the Earth, floating in the Atmoſphere, and are gradually conſum'd thereby; whilſt Lead is converted into Ceruſs, and poliſh'd Steel ſhall exchange its Brightneſs for ſcaly Ruſt, and Copper be eat out with the Canker, yet *Mercury* however expos'd, is neither diſſolv'd, corroded, diminiſh'd in Weight, or corrupted by the greateſt Length of Time, but if there be any ſuch it may be truly call'd an incorruptible Body. I cannot omit mentioning ſomething of the Nature

of

of that grand Corrosive of all Metals, except *Mercury*, which abounds so much in the Air, it has been conceiv'd to be that Spirit whose Nature is acid, which is so necessary to Life and Flame, without whose Presence all Fire is extinguish'd and Life destroy'd, for upon Examination into that Air which is render'd unfit for Life or Flame, by passing thro' the Lungs of an Animal or by confining a Candle in a Vessel, for the one dies and the other is extinguish'd after a determinate Time; I say, upon Examination into the Nature of this Air, it has each Property that comes under the Cognizance of our Senses with Air fit for Life, and is only depriv'd of that Spirit which is necessary for the Sustenance of Animals and Flame; here I cannot but make two Queries that naturally follow from the Subject, Whether the prevailing Healthiness of particular Situations doth not accrue from an Abundance of this acid Spirit; and may not epidemic Diseases owe their Rise to a Defect of this same salutary Acid: But to return it argues some extraordinary Nature in *Mercury* not to be affected by this Substance,

ſtance, of which a better Acquaintance with our Subject may convince us.

8th. No Art or Contrivance has hitherto render'd it ductile, it may indeed be join'd with moſt of the Metals ſo as to produce a Subſtance, in ſome Meaſure hard and malleable, which is term'd an Amolgama, but not compleatly ſo: It adheres to ſome Metals much eaſier than to others; it ſeems fondeſt of uniting with Lead, next Gold, then Silver, then Tin, with ſome Difficulty Copper, and ſcarcely at all with Iron, tho' ſome of the Adepts mention ſuch a Union but it will not ſucceed.

9th. Strong mineral Acids, ſuch as Aqua-regia, Aquafortis, Oil of Vitriol, and Spirit of Nitre diſſolve it, but vegetable Acids have no Effect upon it, which furniſhes a good medicinal Hint, that it cannot be render'd corroſive by any ſharp Juices of the human Stomach, and alſo that the acid Spirit mentioned in Article the 7th is not of a mineral Nature.

10th. It's Fluidity, great as it is, is deſtroy'd by rubbing it with teſtaceous or earthy Subſtances. If rubb'd with Sugar which is white, or Sulphur which is yellow, it puts on the Appearance of a black Powder: It unites with each Oil, whether vegetable or animal: It may be ſubdued with human Saliva, the Yolk or White of an Egg, or any tenaceous liquid, it alſo unites with ſolid Roſins and native Balſams. Sulphur turns it into a Cinnabar. Laſtly, to what ever Body it be united, or however ſcreen'd or conceal'd the *Anaſtaſis* or Revocation of it to its original Form, by Alkalis and other Subſtances may be effected. Nay, no Artifice however exquiſite can ſo change it but it may be brought back again, tho' it be fix'd a thouſand Ways and remain ſo a thouſand Years. If any one Body in Nature is a proper Emblem of that grand Myſtery the Reſurrection, *Mercury* is certainly the Body, for however it be tortur'd, whatever Colour, Taſte, or Shape it wears different from its own; nay tho' it ſhould ſeem to be altogether deſtroy'd, and like the human Body, which when

morbid

morbid and putrid, becomes almoſt altogether volatile and flies into the Air, yet the Almighty Chymiſt can bring back the however diſpers'd Atoms, as the earthly one his diſguis'd *Mercury* to its original Shape and Form.

Having ſpoke of its Characters ſufficiently, let us mention the Opinion of the Antients concerning it, they were well acquainted with its Subſtance, but as their Notions with Regard to ſeveral other capital Medicines were altogether fallacious and ill grounded, ſo this Medicine was pronounced to be of a poiſonous Nature. One of them points out alexipharmic Medicines to counteract its bad Effects, and *Pliny* has called it, *Venenum omnium rerum*, The Poiſon of Poiſons. *Galen* believes it a Poiſon, but ingenuouſly confeſſes that he never experienc'd its poiſonous Nature. *Hippocrates* is altogether ſilent upon the Subject. In the Times of theſe Authors it bore no Place in the Catalogue of Medicines for internal Uſe, nor for external, in the Cure of cutaneous Diſorders, and the *Arabian* School was the firſt that happily made

made Trial of its good Effects: How melancholly a Sight is an Object where Conſtitution is quite broke from a ſcorbutic Indiſpoſition; how diſmal to ſee a Perſon in the laſt Stages of a venereal Pox, only conceive the violent nocturnal Pains, Heats in the Hands and Feet, Teſſures and Excoriations about the Anus, red, yellow, or livid Spots; Hoarſeneſs, Ulcers of the Palate, Deafneſs, Blindneſs, Itch, falling off the Hair and Noſe, and laſtly, what puts an End to this ſad Tragedy, Conſumption, all which are Conſequences of a neglected Cure; ſuch a Reflection inſpires us with Compaſſion for the unhappy Sufferers, Examples of which our Hoſpitals daily furniſh; but to counteract this gloomy Reflection, it is pleaſant to think that we have a Medicine, namely *Mercury*, that can remedy each Complaint and reſtore Health to ſuch diſordered Conſtitutions; how unfortunate muſt the Ancients have been were they acquainted with this laſt mentioned diſmal Diſorder, and it is conceiv'd they were, tho' it might paſs under a different Appellation; I ſay, how unhappy for want of a Re-

 medy;

medy; perhaps the Want of a Cure, and the Horror of the Sufferers, might be Bridles to the too free Indulgence in venereal Pleasures, but in this Age now the Curb is taken off, and the Remedy so near at Hand and so certain, as there is no Restraint so there is no Moderation. The Method of Cure in latter Ages, e'er the free Use of *Mercury* was introduc'd, or before the latter End of the 15th Century, was by giving the Patient large Draughts of the warm Decoction of Gujacum, and sweating him for 20 Days successively, which often hurried the Patient out of his Life, and if the Constitution was strong enough to survive such rough Treatment, the venereal Virus seldom fail'd to make its Appearance again.

The venereal Disease was once esteemed as much the Opprobrium of Physicians as the Gout at present, and continued so a good while after the Importation of *Mercury* into *Europe*, the Virtues of which were but little known 'till one *Berengarius*, an excellent Surgeon and Anatomist, made use of it in the Shape of Ointment to cleanse venereal

nereal Ulcers in the Skin, and with ſuch Succeſs did he labour that he acquired great Wealth in a ſhort Time, for beſide Things of great Value, as elegant Pictures and coſtly Furniture, he bequeath'd to his Heirs by Will, the Sum of 400,000 Ducats in Gold, altogether acquir'd by the Sale of mercurial Ointment, a good Hint to modern Apothecaries and Surgeons to attempt the Diſcovery of ſome Medicine that may be uſeful to Mankind: Whether the Author above-mention'd was the firſt that us'd *Mercury* to promote a Salivation is a diſputed Point, however it was us'd about the End of the 15th and beginning of the 16th Centuries; but whoever was the Perſon that firſt us'd it or raiſed a Salivation by it, we are indebted to Chance for the Diſcovery, for by anointing venereal Ulcers with a mercurial Ointment a Salivation was rais'd, to the great Surprize of Patient and Phyſician, but the happy Event prov'd mutually agreeable to both, and if we look into the Hiſtory of thoſe things we reckon moſt neceſſary in Life, we ſhall find that Chance made us acquainted with moſt of

them, such as Printing, the Manufacture of Glass, the Loadstone, and Medicine is entitled to it for its Foundation; I might add many others. E'er I speak methodically of the Virtues of *Mercury*, I cannot omit relating a Piece of natural History with Regard to the Diggers of it, and such as use it mechanically.

The Miners employ'd in the digging of *Mercury*, soon after they commence the Employment, are seized with a surprizing Languor and Weakness, they grow pale, have a universal ill Habit of Body, Ulcers appear in various Parts, are tormented with Tremors, Spasms, Convulsions, Palsy, Giddiness, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Hæmorrhages, and Spitting, several Parts of their Body inflame and gangrene, have Pains in their Joints, their Teeth become loose and fall out, their Bones become carious, each Secretion is suppress'd; they are affected with Asthmas, hectic Fevers, Phthisick, and in short, if it be possible for more Evils to fall on the same Subject, the Diggers of *Mercury* experience them; no wonder then

then that the Ancients pronounc'd it malignant, seeing the bare handling of it produced such extraordinary Effects.

Of however ruddy a Complexion are those that engage in this Work, they soon change it for a tawny yellow one, and however robust and strong they seldom survive the fourth Year in the Service. Those that labour in the mercurial Mines of *Italy*, tho' they remain there but a short Time, yet do they soon loose their Strength and die hectic. In some of the Mines of *Hungary* where *Mercury* is dug in the Neighbourhood of Gold, there is such a virulent Fætor or Stench arises that the Miners are instantly killed by it, which deters from a further Pursuit after the Gold that is there reposited. It is recorded of a certain Miner, who by labouring in these Mines but half a Year, was so replete with *Mercury* that by taking a Piece of Brass in his Mouth, or rubbing it between his Fingers, it immediately became white as Silver, but the unhappy Wretch was so weak and languid that he had

not the perfect Use of any one Limb; in short, there are two or three such Instances recorded. Such are the Effects of digging into the Bowels of the Earth after *Mercury*, which if pernicious in its natural State, is no less so when it is as it were overcome by the Chymists, Painters, and Makers of Speculums; I might also add those unhappy Wretches employ'd in *Peruvian Spain*, to separate the Gold and Silver from the Oar where *Mercury* is join'd with it, but such a Hint brings *Spanish* Avarice and Cruelty to Mind. Similar Effects to the above are often produc'd, by a too free Use of a mercurial Fucus or Paint, much us'd by *Spanish* and *Italian* Ladies, when merely from anointing the Face with it, the Consequence shall be that the Teeth putrify and grow livid, the Breath is corrupted, the Forehead wrinkles, the Sight is lost, and growing old of a sudden they expire asthmatic. Those who are employ'd in gilding Silver and Copper Vessels, are so affected with the mercurial Fumes, that the Disorders abovementioned are too frequently their Lot. The Workmen employ'd in making

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the *Venetian* Looking-Glaſſes are liable to Apoplexies. There is no need of adding any more, when each Perſon's Experience will furniſh him Inſtances of the unhappy Effects, Of what? Not of the Uſe but Abuſe of *Mercury*. Is it therefore a contemptible Medicine? By no Means. Can there be any Medicine of undoubted Efficacy and Uſe that is not in ſome Circumſtances pernicious? Even the mildeſt Kind of Aliment if taken to Exceſs is poiſonous; and why ſhould *Mercury* alone be branded as a Poiſon, ſeeing it is the unreaſonable Uſe of it only that is pernicious.

Ovid was no bad Phyſician as you may judge from the following Aphoriſm:

Temporibus Medicina valet data Tempore proſunt,
Et data non apto Tempore vina nocent.

From all which we may gather that *Mercury* is an edged Tool of great Efficacy and Virtue, in the Hands of a skilfull Manager, and may prove as pernicious if undiſcreetly adminiſter'd.

PART II.

PART II.

HAVING ſpoke ſufficiently of the natural Hiſtory and Properties of *Mercury*, we proceed to its medical Virtues, and the two chief Things to be conſider'd are, the Effect of it on the alimentary Tube, and ſecondly its Action on the Humours of the Body.

If a certain Portion of crude, unprepar'd *Mercury* be ſwallow'd, it is demanded what will be the Conſequence? The Anſwer is, that it will lodge in the Bottom of the Stomach as a dead Weight, till from Aliment taken in, it be protruded thro' the lower Orifice of the Stomach into the Inteſtine that connects with it; and becauſe the mercurial Globules ſo far co-here together, that not the leaſt Particle can enter the Orifices of the lacteal Veſſels, which Veſſels are the Gates that admit the Nutriment to the Blood, and the Orifices are ſo ſmall that *Mercury* in its crude, unprepar'd Form cannot poſſibly

bly enter, it will mix with the Chyle, that has paſt by the Lacteals, and if there be no Obſtruction it will paſs thro' the whole Tube, and ſo be thrown out of the Body; for the Action of the Stomach on the Aliment, conceiv'd by a Set of Theoriſts to be equal to the Action of a Mill-ſtone when grinding Corn, is ſo ſmall as to be altogether inſufficient and incapable of diminiſhing its Size by Attrition, or otherwiſe that it ſhould enter the Blood. Alſo there are no Juices in the human Body capable of diſſolving it; neither is there any one Inſtance where a Salivation was rais'd by the taking crude *Mercury*, an undoubted Proof that it enters not the Blood; ſo that *Mercury* may paſs from the Mouth thro' the Body, without any Inconvenience tho' it ſhould lodge ſometime, unleſs in a Species of Cholick, it might increaſe the Pain: So that the chief Benefit that accrues from ſwallowing crude *Mercury* muſt ariſe from its Weight, whereby it may open Obſtructions in the alimentary Tube. It was but lately as much a Faſhion to ſwallow crude *Mercury* as it is to drink Tar-Water,

and

and it had an equal Reputation for a Panacæa, and I don't at all doubt, (however Reaſon contradicts the Infallability of this or any other Medicine) that was each Perſon to ſign their Name that receiv'd Benefit from its Uſe, *Prior*'s Treatiſe would bear no greater Proportion to the Catalogue than a Breviary compar'd with a Folio. For a Medicine univerſally taken cannot fail of ſucceeding in ſome Caſes, which will gain it a Reputation. But to return.

Having ſpoke of the Effects of *Mercury* on the Stomach and alimentary Tube, let us mention its Action on the Humours of the human Body, whilſt it is impell'd by the Heart thro' the arterial Syſtem.

Mercury when mixt with the Blood, and put in Motion by the vital Powers, produces ſuch ſenſible Effects as are conſtantly conſequential on its Uſe and manifeſt to any Obſerver; it diſſolves the Blood in a wonderful Manner, and ſpecifically determines it to the ſalivary Glands. This new Method of Evacuation,

ation, by which the tainted Humours of a Body are directed to the Glands of the Mouth, and there thrown off, was a Method of Cure the Ancients were altogether unacquainted with. Each other kind of Evacuation must submit to it, as less powerful, and the Moderns claim the Honour of the Discovery. In the Hippocratic Age the Physicians were acquainted with cathartic, emetic, diuretic, and sudorific Medicines, but to the Moderns be the Honour of discovering the salivating Power of *Mercury*. Here, was I qualified, I would attempt an Encomium on the present Gentlemen of the Faculty, who by calling in the Genius of the Mathematicks to the Contemplation of the human Body, and by methodizing the Reveries of the Chymists with the Addition of their own indefatigable Application to each Branch of Learning, that bears any Relation to the healing Art, have establish'd such a rational and so efficacious a Method of Practice, that shortly, I flatter myself, there will not be one Disease on Record as the Opprobrium of Physicians.

It will not be amiſs to mention the Nature of the human Saliva, commonly call'd Spittle, and the Action of *Mercury* on the Blood.

An Anatomical Deſcription of the Glands that ſecrete or ſeparate the Saliva, is beſide our Purpoſe, be it ſufficient to mention that Nature if ſhe labours any thing, has been remarkably exact in the Structure of theſe Glands; they are compounded of Arteries, Veins, and Nerves, beſides they have ſecretory Ducts and exſecretory ones; their Arteries, Veins, and Nerves are ſimilar to others, but the ſecretory Ducts are made of an Aſſemblage of fine Threads, bound cloſe together like to a Cotton Wick, and in all Probability ſuch is the Structure of each Gland in the Body, as the Liver and Spleen, &c. and the beſt Method amongſt a great Number, of accounting why the Glands of the Mouth ſecrete Spittle or Saliva and no other Juice; is for the ſame Reaſon, that if you emerge the Cotton Wick in Oil or Water, it will let no other Liquor paſs thro' it but the Liquor it was firſt emerg'd in.

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The ſame kind of Reaſoning will hold good of the Bile, the excretory Ducts receive the Liquor when ſecreted, and conduct it to the Place it is deſigned for. The Spittle when ſecreted is compounded of a Salt and Oil of a particular Kind, and a pure Water, ſo that it is one of the fineſt Diſſolvents of Nature, and remarkably adapted to promote Digeſtion; ſo that in my Opinion, to ſmoke or chew Tobacco is the higheſt Extravagance, and very prejudicial; indeed ſometimes you meet with a Conſtitution that abounds with ſalivary Juice, and there Evacuations may be medicinal, and ſimilar ones are often preſcrib'd.

It is not from an arſenic Sulphur, a prevailing Heat or Cold, neither is it from any Sympathy between the Subſtance and the ſalivary Glands, or that it ſublimes to the Head; neither need we have Recourſe to an occult Energy, to a prevailing Acid, to Alcali, or any latent Quality, to account for the Effect; but a Recourſe to mechanicks will eaſily ſolve the Difficulty,

but e'er we explain its Effects on the Blood, let us premiſe.

1ſt. That the Momentum of Bodies or Quantities of Motion are in a Ratio, compounded of the Quantity of Matter and Celerity together.

2d. The Momentum or Force by which any Body perſeveres in Motion, is augmented by increaſing its Celerity, or its Quantity of Matter, or both.

3d. If the Momentum of a Body be greater, than the Power of a Body that oppoſes, the Impediment will be remov'd.

4th. In each Fluid there is not only a Preſſure downwards, but in each Direction.

5th. Phyſiology acquaints us that the human Blood is an heterogeneous Liquor, compounded of red Globules, which are largeſt; yellow ſerous Globules, which are leſs; and pellucid lymphatic Globules, which are leaſt.

So

So that after the *Mercury* is convey'd into the Blood, it eaſily appears how its Momentum ſhould be increas'd, for the Reaſon, becauſe it's Quantity is increas'd, and if ſo be, its Velocity is increaſed, its Momentum conſequently is increaſed; for if *Mercury* be taken, not only the Quantity of the Blood, but the Velocity is increas'd; by how much the more it be increas'd in Celerity and Bulk, in ſo much greater Quantity will the Spirits be ſecreted; and the more plentiful the Quantity of Spirits is, the more frequent and ſtronger will be the Contraction of the Heart, and conſequently the Blood will be driven with a greater Momentum againſt each Impediment.

For the Blood in its natural Way, when driven out of the right Ventricle of the Heart into the pulminary Artery is compreſſed, conquaſſated, and as it were ground down by the ſtrong Action of the Lungs; how much ſtronger muſt the Compreſſion and Conquaſſation be, when the Blood is laden with *Mercury*. To make this more intel-

legible, it may not be improper in common Phraſe, to deſcribe the Circulation of the Blood, ſo often mention'd and ſo little underſtood: Know then that the Arteries are Tubes ariſing from the Heart, of an elaſtic Nature, *i. e.* when ſtretch'd they will return to the Shape they were before, and that in Figure they reſemble a Cone inverted, and are greateſt at their Riſe, and decreaſe gradually till they arrive at an exquiſite Minuteneſs, then continue, or as is imagin'd, but impoſſible to be demonſtrated, 'till they commence Veins, which are of a different Nature from Arteries, unelaſtic, and increaſe in Size as they approach to the Heart, which in vulgar Phraſe has four Apartments, called by the Names of Auricles and Ventricles, the Blood in its return meets at one great Vein called Cava, then enters the right Auricle, from thence paſſes into the right Ventricle, from thence goes thro' the Lungs, returns to the left Auricle, thence to the left Ventricle, thence into a great Artery, called Aorta, and ſo is convey'd thro' the Body. This known, conceive a Quantity of *Mercury*, mixt with

with the human Blood, and making one Liquid, which when arriving at the laſt Ventricle of the Heart, muſt be driven with a ſurprizing Force into the Aorta; the Particles rolling with a rapid Motion on their proper Axis, and exerting their utmoſt Force at the Circumference of the Canal, by which Means the Sides of the Canal are violently diſtended, but theſe by Reaſon of their Elaſticity ſoon return to their proper Places, and with a great Force return the Blood from the Circumference towards the Axis: Alſo the Blood that is immediately driven into the Aorta, conſidering the Reſiſtance it meets with from the Blood before it, and the *left* Ventricle of the Heart behind it, it *is* as it were ſqueezed between two Preſſes; ſo that there ariſes an inteſtine Motion between the Globules of the Blood and *Mercury*, whence the Colliſion of the Particles is mutually continued.

Hence it follows, that the Blood being replete with *Mercury*, and moſtly circulating thro' the Canal, muſt of Neceſſity occaſion a greater Attrition,

and consequently a greater Degree of Heat, which is manifest from Experience, for after the taking of *Mercury*, a Fever is rais'd, which is manifest from a quick, hard, and strong Pulsation.

Also from the increased Momentum of the Blood, provided the Vessels be free and open, where the Heart has the Government of Motion, the Humours are driven with great Rapidity, and seeing that the mercurial Particles are of a dense and hard Nature, and of an exquisite smallness, they must act as so many Wedges on the other lighter and red Globules of the Blood; for when Gravity is added to Tenuity, mechanically consider'd, what Power can resist it, thus the Particles of the Blood will be divided, separated into Elements, and the Compages of it altogether destroy'd, and the whole Body intimately mixt and jumbled together.

The more acrid and sharp Liquors of the Body, being mixt with the thicker and more oily ones already attenuated, will become milder, and be render'd more fit to pass off by the secretory Organs,

Organs, for the ſluggiſh, mucous, and glutinous Humours of the Body, which from their compact Nature naturally occaſion Obſtructions, are hereby reſolv'd and in their Turn are fitted for Circulation, hence we learn how *Mercury* can both temper the Acrimony, and deſtroy the Viſcidity of the Juices of the Body.

Mercury is 13 Times ſpecifically heavier than the human Blood, therefore if the Blood and *Mercury* be conjointly directed againſt any obſtructing Body, the *Mercury* will ſo much the ſooner remove it, as its weight is greater than that of the Blood: For ſeeing the Impetus of two Bodies in Motion, againſt any Obſtacle, is as the Quantities of Matter, and the Maſs of Blood receiving a Weight from the *Mercury*, will be carried with the greater Force againſt the obſtructing Body; then the Conſequence will be, that the Obſtruction muſt be removed. Hence it's plain how efficacious a Medicine *Mercury* muſt be to open Obſtructions. To aſcertain this Doctrine exactly, much Algebraick Reaſoning need be us'd,

but

but as the Intention of this Treatise is to instruct without puzzling, we shall omit such Kind of Reasoning.

Mercury kills each Kind of Insects.

If you bore a Hole into the Pith of a Tree, and fill it with *Mercury*, it kills it.

Half an Ounce of *Mercury* has been injected into the juglar Vein of a Dog, and occasion'd Death, yet the same may be taken internally without Hurt; as a Pint of Water is wholesome by the Mouth, but injected by way of Glyster has prov'd Mortal.

Mercury seems to be altogether void of all Acrimony, Dr. *Mead* found some *Mercury* in the Perinæum of a dissected Malefactor, the circumjacent Parts unhurt; and I myself have seen in a Dissection, stagnated *Mercury* in the Cellules of the Bones without Corrosion.

Thus in as few Words as possible, have

have we given our Sentiments of the Effect of *Mercury* on the alimentary Tube and the human Blood, proceed we in the third Place to its medical Uſe.

Various are the Diſeaſes that Mortals are troubled with, ſome we bring into the World with us, deſcending from Father to Son by Way of Inheritance; others we contract ourſelves, thereby increaſing the Account; and others are unavoidably produc'd by inclement Skies and noxious Effluvias, and if, as it is eaſy enough to conceive, that the Conſtitution receives a Taint from each Diſeaſe, and that the Stamina of Life are by each Attack impair'd, the latter End of a Succeſſion of Deſcendants, at the Diſtance of 4 or 5 Centuries, when Indolence and Luxury ſhall fill up the intermediate Chaſm ſhall hardly have leiſure to think of the Cauſe of this Decay of Conſtitution.

Of the chronical Diſorders, few of them but yield in ſome Meaſure to *Mercury* much more than to any other Medicine,

Medicine, and in Time by chemic Industry they may be brought to yield altogether, but not to prove too much, which with the discerning will prove but too little, let us single out some few that *Mercury* alone seems specifically adapted to relieve: Let us consider the Nature of the Scurvy, a Disorder attended with such a variety of Symptoms, that it has not been esteem'd as one but as a Legion of Diseases; its most usual Concomitants are, spontaneous Lassitude, Heaviness, Difficulty of Breathing, especially after Exercise, Rottenness of the Gums, fœtid Breath, frequent Bleeding at the Nose, Difficulty of Walking, a Swelling sometimes, and sometimes a wasting of the Legs, on which Spots appear, of a livid, lead, yellow, or purple Colour, also a yellow Complexion, these Symptoms in whole or in Part are the universal Attendants on the Scurvy, and are more or less violent in different Constitutions, and in different Stages of the Disorder, whatever be the Cause, whether a Cold and thick Air with viscid Food, a pituitous Lymph, a saline or acid Blood; if the Account of the Action of *Mercury*

on

on the Blood, in the ſecond Part of this Treatiſe be true, and Reaſon and Experience evince the Truth, what Medicine in the whole *Materia Medica* promiſes ſo much for the removing of the Hypocondriac Paſſion, (a Diſorder to which each Sex are liable, but more eſpecially the Female) if we conſider the Cauſe of it, *to wit:* An acid Salt in the Blood affecting the Nerves, as is generally allow'd, tho' a great Variety may be aſſign'd productive of that great Number of Symptoms, which now a-Days more than ever preſent themſelves, I ſay, if this be the Cauſe, from a Conſideration of the Action of *Mercury* on the Blood, muſt we not conclude it the moſt efficacious Medicine either to prevent or remedy the Diſorder, nay, Experience confirms it, for if we regard the extreme of this Paſſion the *Melancholia* that is, when the Diſorder arrives to the Pitch of Madneſs, neither Hellebore or Camphire, its moſt reputed Antidotes, have been able to effect ſo much from a long Continuance as one Salivation, and if it is thus ſerviceable in the extreme, of conſequence it muſt be ſo in its milder Stage. Of this

Diſorder

Diſorder there are as many Degrees as there are Symptoms belonging to it, and as many Symptoms almoſt as there are Diſeaſes incident to the human Body, to enumerate all which would be to mention the whole Catalogue of Diſorders, for its ſuch a Proteus that whatever Part it affects, it puts on the Appearance of the original Diſorder belonging to that Part, therefore let it ſuffice, without deſcribing its Symptoms when it affects the Head, the Lungs, the Stomach, and what not, that there are many Medicines that palliate, but not one ſo capacitated to eradicate the Cauſe as *Mercury*.

Be the Itch a Diſorder of the Blood, or be it occaſion'd by living Animals propagating on the Skin, *Mercury* whether applied in the Way of Unction, if the Cauſe be from without; or internally us'd if the Blood be in Fault, not only promiſes but performs all that is requir'd.

As to the Gout a Diſorder ſo frequent and ſo little underſtood, Experience teaches us that by Mercurials we may prevent

prevent its periodick Returns; and I cannot but be of Opinion, that seeing the Gout is in a great Measure hereditary, and the Disposition to breed that Disorder is born with us: I say, I cannot but think that the Use of Mercurials, even to a Salivation, at the first Appearance of the Disorder, e'er the Gout has form'd any great Obstructions in the Body, promises what we cannot expect from any other Medicines; for may not the Juices if there be the Taint, be so alter'd by *Mercury*, and their Texture so chang'd as wholly to destroy that particular Disposition producing it: If the Disorder be seated in the Solids, what promises so much in rendering them permeable by the Juices, and if a radical Cure of the Gout may not be despair'd of, *Mercury* bids as fair and promises as much as any other Medicine; but if we must be contented with the Disorder, and can only palliate the Evil, *Mercury* is the best Alterative for it.

I need not mention the Efficacy of *Mercury* in the Cure of the venereal Disease, the World is universally ac-

quainted with it. It is allow'd to be as abſolute a Specifick as the Bark in Intermittents, and if we reflect on the various Symptoms Concomitants of this Diſorder, ſuch as the Heats in the extreme Parts, the violent nocturnal Pains, Excoriations in different Parts of the Body, the many colour'd Spots, Hoarſeneſs, Ulcers of the Palate, Blindneſs, Deafneſs, and Itch, with many others; a Medicine capable of preventing and even curing a Diſorder with ſuch diſagreeable Attendants, muſt be highly valuable. As I have hinted at the Cauſe of each Diſorder above-mentioned, where *Mercury* ſeems moſt efficacious, ſo I ſhall not omit mentioning one ſelected from a great many, that ſeems to carry an Air of Probability with it, in order to account for this. The Bite of a Scorpion acts in a ſurprizing Manner on the privy Parts, for ſoon after the Poiſon has enter'd the Blood, the Penis is vehemently extended, and the affected Perſon burns with Luſt, and receives great Relief from Coition, but what proves a Remedy to the Man proves a Diſeaſe to the Woman; ſhe in like Manner may be

be fir'd with Luſt and may communicate it in the next Coition, and ſo it may be propagated; I do not inſiſt that the Lues aroſe from the Bite of a Scorpion only, but in all Probability it was from ſome of the ſerpentine Kind. If this Notion be true it will furniſh a Reaſon for the apparent Mitigation of the venereal Taint, for it is by no Means ſo violent in its Symptoms as formerly. Whether this be the Diſeaſe that *Job* complained of, or whether imparted from the new World by the *Spaniards*, tho' a certain Author ſays, that the *Spaniards* carried it to *Mexico*, or whether it ſhould be denominated *Neapolitan* or *French* matters not, for if the Stream be turbid it is of no ſignification whence it riſes.

Were we to enumerate each Diſorder the Cure of which might be attempted by *Mercury*, with each Condition and Circumſtance, this ſmall Treatiſe would be ſwelled to a Folio; but not to be ſo conciſe as to paſs over what is material, let us enumerate ſome few of thoſe Diſorders where *Mercury* ſeems moſt efficacious.

If the Blood be burthen'd with any languid ſluggiſh Humours, whereby the whole Habit of the Body is affected, and theſe Humours want to be reſolv'd and melted down, as ſometimes happens in menſtrual Suppreſſions; a Mercurial join'd to a Cathartic is moſt efficacious, for thus a ſtronger and briskeı Circulation will be given to the Blood, the Compages or Texture of it will be ſo attenuated, that the uterine Veſſels will eaſily diſcharge themſelves, ſo that there's no Medicine ſo efficacious in taking off the Lentor of the Blood, o in opening obſtructed Veſſels, as *Mercury*.

As Worms are often the Cauſe of Variety of bad and terrible Symptoms as bringing on Epilepſies and Symptoms reſembling the worſt kind of hyſterical Complaints, there Mercurial cannot but be moſt efficacious.

Worms often lodge themſelves the Interſtices of the villous Coat of th Inteſtines, producing many irregul Symptoms, which Worms are kill and Symptoms remov'd by Mercurial

In beginning Obſtructions of the Glands, ſuch as ſtrumatous Swellings, and Rickets, where the Blood is tainted with a ſluggiſh pituitous Diatheſis, to attenuate and ſubdue which, *Mercury* is a ſovereign Medicine. Alſo in the Infancy of hydropical Complaints ariſing from the ſame Cauſe, the above Medicine avails much.

Whenever the Blood ſhall loſe its balſamic Nature, and its Particles inſtead of being round and ſmooth ſhall aſſume an angular Figure, thereby vellicating, corroding, and inflaming the tender Veſſels of the Body, diſcovering itſelf by Spots on the Surface of the Skin, here alſo it is a moſt efficacious Medicine.

In order to extirpate a Gonorrhea, many People fly to *Mercury* as an Aſylum, and think it an infallible Medicine.

If there be any Secret in Nature, capable of reſtoring that Youth and Vigour, which a conſtant Circulation of Juices in one Set of Canals unavoidably

produces, ſeeing the Cauſe of Life is the Cauſe of Death; I fancy we need not have Recourſe to the all-promiſing univerſal Medicine of the Chymiſts, or to *Hermippus Redivivus*'s Eſſence of Virgins, when the Fibres of the human Body have contracted a Stiffneſs, and the Juices are as it were worn out. What promiſes a Renovation ſo much as *Mercury?*

In the Small-Pox, when the Salivation ceaſes unſeaſonably, may not *Mercury* be made uſe of to recall it?

Does not a mercurial Unction even to a Salivation, promiſe much towards the Cure of an Hydrophobia.

As the grand Effect of *Mercury* is that of raiſing a Salivation, we ſhall here treat of the different Methods of effecting it, and deſcribe the various Symptoms that happen in each Stage.

Various are the Methods of raiſing it.

When *Mercury* is ſubdued or mixt with any unctuous Subſtance, and inſinuated into the Blood by Friction on the external Skin.

When

When it is applied to the Soles of the Feet in the Form of Plaiſters.

When it is frequently handled with warm Hands.

When the Vapour of it is receiv'd into the Body, in the Operations of Gilding, Diſtillation, or by Fumigation, a Salivation is rais'd, provided the Subject be fitting for it.

Thus much premis'd, let us mention the previous and neceſſary Preparation of the Body, e'er the Operation be perform'd.

It is neceſſary firſt that the Quantity of the Blood be diminiſh'd, which Diminution will afford freer Room for the Remainder to circulate. The Inteſtinal Tube ſhould be cleans'd with a proper Cathartic, after which Diluters ſhould be freely indulg'd, whereby the Humours will acquire a greater Fluidity, and be enabled to paſs more freely thro' the Veſſels, and the *Mercury* more eaſily produce the deſir'd Effect; a warm Bath may ſometimes be thought a neceſſary Preparation.

As

As the Condition of the Patient may be different, ſo various Methods of raiſing a Salivation have been introduc'd into Practice; if it is to be done by the Method of Unction, the Arms and Legs are to be anointed with mercurial Liniment, the Patient ſitting near the Fire, that the Pores may be open and fitting to receive the mercurial Particles; a Drachm or leſs of *Mercury*, will be ſufficient to rub into the Body at each Operation, and the Friction to be repeated once in about 24 Hours; it will be ſufficient to anoint the Arms and Legs only, unleſs Tumours and Ulcers require a topical Application.

If the Method of Fumigation be approv'd of, after a proper Preparation, the Patient ſhould be confin'd in a proper Machine fitting for the Purpoſe; or otherwiſe the whole Body, except the Head, ſhould be warmly inclos'd in Blankets, and the Vapour of Cinnabar, joined with Gums be received from burning Coals into the Lungs, which Vapour laden with *Mercury*, eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the Blood. After the Patient has ſweated for an Hour, a

a profuſe Sweat will be rais'd by theſe Means, he is to be removed to a warm Bed, and there ſweat more or leſs as his Strength will permit: The Fumigation is to be repeated more or leſs frequently as there ſhall be occaſion, and not to be diſcontinued till the Gums ſwell, the Teeth looſen, and the Mouth begins to ulcerate, ſoon after which, Symptoms appear, the Saliva will flow moſt plentifully.

Mercurial Plaiſters are ſeldom us'd for this Purpoſe, but when they are, the Application of them is commonly made to the Spine of the Back, and other Parts of the Body.

From the Methods above-mention'd of raiſing a Salivation, as by Fumigation, and the Uſe of Plaiſters and Ointments, we may be thoroughly ſatisfied of the Exiſtence of that infinite Number of abſorbent Veins that every where abound on the Skin, ſufficiently large enough to receive the mercurial Particles, and that theſe Veins communicate with larger ones, and ſo on 'till the *Mercury* is conducted into the Blood,

Blood, ſo that it muſt arrive at the Heart, which propels it thro' the arterial Syſtem, which eaſily accounts for the Effects above-mention'd.

But of all the Methods of raiſing a Salivation, the internal Uſe of ſome mercurial Preparation ſeems the beſt. As the Bodies of Men vary in nothing ſo much as the Quantity of *Mercury* each requires, to bring on a Salivation, ſo it is difficult to aſcertain any exact Quantity for the Purpoſe, ſome Conſtitutions ſcarcely admitting of a Salivation, others ſalivating with great Eaſe; but in the common Way after a proper Preparation of the Body. Calomel taken in the Form of a Pill or Bolus, and repeated occaſionally, will ſoon diſpoſe the Body to a Salivation, which may be increas'd or diminiſh'd at Will; if the *Mercury* proves cathartic, an Opiate corrects it; if it ſalivates with Difficulty, a Turbith Vomit quickens it.

When the *Mercury* has diſſolv'd, and as it were melted down the Blood, the Pulſation is ſtrong and quick, the Breath

Breath ſmells, the Gums burn and ſwell, the Countenance is pale, the ſalivary Glands are tumid with Saliva, the Teeth looſen, the internal Cavity of the Mouth ulcerates, the whole Body is effected with a Stupor, Heavineſs, and Weakneſs, and the Glands of the Mouth plentifully diſcharge their putrid Contents, theſe are for ordinary the concomitant Symptoms of a Salivation, which appearing, the *Mercury* is to be diſcontinued.

Thro' the whole Courſe of a Salivation. Cold is by all Means to be avoided, and Warmth to be indulg'd. Food eaſy of Digeſtion, and in a liquid Form, are proper, ſuch as thin Broths, Ptiſans, &c. which are ſwallowed without chewing, and more eaſily digeſted than ſolid Aliment. Emulſions and Whey are proper for ordinary Drink. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the exact Quantity of Saliva to be evacuated, ſeeing the Strength and Condition may be different, but in general three or four Pounds in 24 Hours will be ſufficient. If the Salivation be exceſſive, a gentle Purge or Sweat mitigates its Force,

either

either by directing the Humours to the Bowels, or to the Skin, by promoting Perſpiration. If the *Mercury* ſhould occaſion Spaſms in the Bowels, violent Purging, or a Dyſentery, corroborating Clyſters, and Opiates, cautiouſly uſed, are proper. When the Mouth and Gums ſwell too much and the Anguiſh be too great, Gargariſms are uſeful in blunting the ſharp Humours and cleanſing the Ulcers. If Faintings preſent themſelves, the beſt Remedy is a Glaſs of generous Wine. Thus is a Salivation to be promoted or corrected, 'till each bad Symptom vaniſheth. After the *Mercury* has done its Office, the Body is to be cleans'd with repeated Purgation. It would be endleſs to mention each particular Circumſtance that relates to a Salivation, ſeeing each Variation of Conſtitution, demands in ſome Meaſure, a different Treatment. Let it ſuffice to obſerve, that in this Operation the corrupted and veteran Juices of the Body, whether in a State of Stagnation or Circulation, are introduced into the Blood, and there ſubdued and diſſolv'd, and at length diſcharged out of the Body, producing an intire

intire Renovation of the vital Fluids.

It has been advanc'd that in the Uſe of *Mercury*, a Salivation is only an Accident to the Cure and not eſſential, and that it is rather prejudicial than advantagious in venereal Diſorders, and that *Mercury* us'd as an Alterative, proves equally efficacious with leſs Trouble; if this Doctrine be true, Experience will confirm it; however, it matters not as to the Action and Effect of *Mercury* on the Body, the only Difference is, that by the Means of Cathartics it is prevented from diſcharging the putrid Humours by the ſalivary Glands, and is directed to the Bowels, where it is diſcharg'd by Stool.

It would be improper altogether, to paſs over in Silence the various Preparations of *Mercury*, for which Reaſon we ſhall mention them in as conciſe a Manner as poſſible. The chief of the mercurial Offspring, are

The various Æthiop's, factitious Cinnabar, corroſive Sublimate, ſweet Mercury, various Præcipitates, as white,

red, yellow, fuſcus, green, and that which is denominated *per ſe*, Ointments, Plaiſters, and others.

By grinding *Mercury* and Sugar with a little Oil, a black Powder is produc'd, which makes an *Æthiops*, which for medical Purpoſes, is attended with this Diſadvantage, that the Sugar is diſſolved in the Stomach, and the *Mercury* runs into Globules.

Mercury and Sulphur prepar'd in the ſame Manner, puts on the ſame Appearance as the above Preparation, and is a more efficacious Medicine, becauſe it is not liable to the ſame Inconvenience. Whether this Medicine enters the Blood or not, is much diſputed, great Authorities may be advanc'd for both Opinions; the Advocates for the negative Side of the Queſtion, lay the Foundation of their Opinion from experiencing its Incapacity of raiſing a Salivation, and thence conclude, that ſeeing great Quantities have been adminiſter'd without the ſalivating Effect, it is impoſſible it ſhould ever paſs the Lacteals: Others commend it becauſe it does

not

not produce a Salivation, thinking it too violent an Operation for weak Conſtitutions and taking of from the Safety of the Medicine, and ſeem to conclude, that Sulphur is indued with the Power of correcting the ſalivating Nature of *Mercury*: For my Part, I really think it incapable of entering the abſorbent Veins, the chylous and lymphatic Veſſels, and that its Action is exerted on the Parts and Contents of the inteſtinal Tube.

Factitious Cinnabar is made of *Mercury* and melted Sulphur, to deſcribe which Proceſs in all its Parts, would be too prolix and chymical for my preſent Purpoſe, let it ſuffice to mention, that here the *Mercury* and Sulphur are more intimately united than in the Æthiops, and not ſo eaſily ſubdued by the Stomach. It's often mixt with Coſmetics, and its Vapour is ſometimes receiv'd as medicinal in venereal Complaints, but often unfortunately.

The native Cinnabar is prepar'd in the Earth, of the ſame Materials with the Factitious, with the Addition too often of vitriolick or arſenic Particles, too

evident from Experience: The ſame may be ſaid of the native Cinnabar of Antimony, ſo that in my Opinion, the two Cinnabars when factitious, ſhould be preferr'd to the Native, for medical Purpoſes.

Corroſive Sublimate is made of a Solution of *Mercury* in Aqua Fortis. Its Name to moſt People conveys the Idea of an exquiſite Poiſon, and it is certainly the moſt powerful of all Cauſticks, for inwardly taken it occaſions horrible Symptoms; and externally applied, it corrodes, inflames, and brings on a Gangrene, this moſt People know, but few are acquainted with the Reaſon of its producing ſuch an Effect; to unravel which, conceive a globular Body of great Weight, penetrated and arm'd with Spikes, for ſuch a Figure will illuſtrate the Conjunction of the two Bodies that compoſe the Sublimate; for each Globule of the *Mercury* is ſo penetrated by the corroſive Acid, that the Spiculæ emerge from each Point of the Surface of the mercurial Globule, ſo that ſeeing the one Body is very heavy, and the other exquiſitely angular,

lar, mechanically consider'd, and Experience confirms it; it cannot but produce extraordinary Effects where it can exert itself.

Empiricks often give this Medicine in a quartan Fever, and with Success with Regard to the Fever, tho' the Detriment done the Constitution by it is often irreparable; but tho' hitherto it is found unsafe for internal Use, externally it is most efficacious in chirurgical Purposes.

We have pointed out the virulent Nature of the corrosive Sublimate, yet however corrosive it may be, if a certain Portion of it be ground with another Portion of crude *Mercury*, and then sublimated six or seven Times, there is a Substance produc'd and is denominated, Calomel or sweet *Mercury*, altogether different from the Sublimate, specifically heavier, insipid, void of Acrimony, and of a high medicinal Virtue. The oftner the Sublimation is carried on, the milder is the Preparation; for seeing this Body is compounded of *Mercury*, divided into

moſt minute Parts by the Force of Fire, and alſo an acid Salt with which it is intimately combin'd; the oftner it undergoes the Operation of Sublimation, the ſmaller muſt the mercurial Globule be, and the acid Salt much finer, whereby it will be better capacitated to exert a gentle Stimulus on the Body, and to perform all that is expected from it, mechanically conſider'd, which is experimentally confirmed. For the mercurial Globules being ſurrounded on every Side with the ſaline Spiculæ, cannot but when introduc'd into the Blood, produce moſt extraordinary Effects: Nay, was but each Property of this Body, with each Circumſtance wherein it's uſeful and medicinal to be mentioned, it would make a Volume of itſelf. It ſhould be ſlightly levigated e'er adminiſter'd, and then it may be us'd as a Cathartic, or an alterative Medicine; and when in a maſterly Hand, it is a Diuretic, a Sudorific, or raiſes a Salivation, in ſhort there is no Medicine hitherto known, of ſuch ſovereign and general Uſe, or that anſwers ſo many Purpoſes; and however the World may be delighted with the

Water

Water of Tar, byaſs'd thereto by a theroretic Recommendation; yet as many Arguments may be advanc'd in Favour of this mercurial Preparation, with the additional Weight of Experience. And here I cannot omit delivering the Obſervations I have made in Practice, with Relation to this ſo-famous Water of Tar: In Conſtitutions that are cold and leucophlegmatic, in the firſt Trials it has prov'd moſt efficacious, acting as a Cordial and Promoter of each Secretion, but if long continued, it ſo far drains the Blood of the ſerous Part, that the Remainder is left viſcid, and unable to circulate with a proper Freedom. In Conſumptive Caſes, where the Conſtitution has been the leaſt inflammatory, inſtead of acting as a Pectoral, it has highly inflam'd the Lungs. In the Gout it has prevented a Paroxiſm for Months, but when the Fit return'd, it was trebly violent. In a want of Appetite it has ſtrengthen'd the Stomach, ſo far as to render moſt Meats agreeable, to which before there was an Averſion; but, the Conſequence has been that it brought on Eryſipelas, which have generally proved mortal. I

have

have known it of Service in consumptive Constiutions not liable to Fevers. These are the few Observations I have made on Tar-Water, and I cannot but think it a valuable Medicine, but at the same Time must blame the indiscreet and indiscriminate Use of it. As the Conjunction of different Bodies with *Mercury*, when chymically manag'd, produces different Appearances, so the various Precipitates are denominated from the various Complexions they assume, from a different Combination, to describe the chymical Process of each, would be beside our Purpose, seeing it is already done in each chymical Treatise. Let it suffice to mention, that as in Mechanicks, Machines of different Forms and Figures, serve for various and different Purposes, so here, the different Contexture of the Bodies join'd with *Mercury*, in the Preparation of the Precipitates, must dispose them to a different Action, and a different Method of Operation, so that probably there are few Disorders, but in Time must yield to some mercurial Preparation, whenever we shall arrive at the Knowledge of the Cause of Disorders,

or

or of that different Contexture of the Particles of the human Juices, that conſtitute this or that Diſeaſe; at preſent ſeveral of the Precipitates are internally adminiſter'd, and when duly corrected act as moſt potent Alteratives. Mechanically conſider'd, much good Theory might be built on the Contemplation of theſe Bodies, and I doubt not but Experience would confirm the Doctrine.

FINIS.

QUERIES *on the* BARK.

SEEING the natural Hiſtory of this excellent Medicine is little known, we ſhall paſs it over in Silence, and content ourſelves with making ſome Queries and Obſervations relating to its practical Uſe, and Method of Operation.

Querie, Whether a more valuable Commodity than the Bark, is imported from *America*?

Is not the Moſs that appears on the Coat of the Cortex, a convincing Proof that it is the Bark of the Tree and not of the Root?

Should not the Bark be viſcous when chew'd to denominate it good?

Does

Does not the Bark in its external Marks, bear a near Reſemblance to Cinnamon?

The Bark is neither intenſely bitter, neither is it ſtyptic.

Would not a better Acquaintance with the natural Hiſtory of the Bark be of ſervice, in illuſtrating its manner of Acting?

Did not Accident bring us acquainted with the medicinal Virtue of the Bark?

What Kind of Soil does the Tree that affords the Bark require, and will it grow in any Soil but its own natural one?

Is not the Bark a ſtimulating bitter Aromatick?

Does it not corroborate the Stomach and Inteſtines, promote Perſpiration, and attenuate the Juices?

Is there any Medicine more ſerviceable in Gangrenes than the Bark?

Is

Is not the Bark ſpecifick in Agues, and ſerviceable in all Diſeaſes that are any Way intermittent?

Is there any Medicine, beſide the Bark, that can properly be call'd a Specifick?

Are not all the mechanical Reaſonings, hitherto deliver'd, of accounting for its Method of Operation, ariſing from the Conſideration of the Form, Texture, and Shape of its Parts, unſatisfactory?

Is it not poſſeſſed of a Bitterneſs that corroborates, and an Aſtringency that attenuates?

Does not the Bark make the Vitriol green?

Is not the Bark poſſeſſed of the Virtues of the bitter ſtimulating Aromaticks?

Does not the Bark microſcopically examin'd, reſemble Cinnamon?

Chymically consider'd, do any of its Principles, separately or conjointly, possess the Virtue of the Subject? Hence

Does a chymical Analysis, discover any thing worth Consideration?

Are not those Reasonings too fine spun, that treat of its Power of dividing the tenth Part of a sixth Part of a Globule of the Blood?

Is there any Preparation of the Bark equal to the Substance?

Is not the Bark when carious, as efficacious as when recent?

Does not the Residuum or Caput Mortuum of the Bark, possess Virtue sufficient for the Cure of Intermittents?

Does not the Virtue of the Bark reside in the fix'd Part alone, and not in the apparent Qualities or volatile Part?

Has

Has not the Bark when given in a proper Doſe and at a proper Time, as deſired an Effect as an Emetic, when adminiſter'd to procure a Vomiting?

Is any Liquor capable of extracting the Specifick Virtue of the Bark?

Is not the fixt Part of Bark indigeſtible by our Organs, and is it not incapable of entering the Lacteals?

Will not an Ague, imperfectly cur'd by the Bark, return again if the Bark be remov'd from the Stomach by Vomit or Purge, and have not Glyſters ſometimes the ſame Effect?

If a Purging happens Weeks after the Uſe of the Bark, does it not endanger a Return of the Ague?

May we not aſſert, that the Virtue of the Bark conſiſts in the woody Part of it adhering to the Stomach?

If the Bark enters the Blood, why does an Ague return after a Purging or

Vomiting, and why ſhould there be any Neceſſity of increaſing the Doſe of it after a Relapſe?

Does not the Bark act on the Body without acting on the Blood or Humours, or without evacuating the morbific Matter?

Does not the Bark act in a ſimilar Way on the Stomach, by lining its Surface, as a febrifugal Cataplaſm would do on the Surface of the Body?

Is there a ſafer Febrifuge in the *Materia Medica* than the Bark?

Has not the Bark a Property of intoxicating Fiſhes, when mixt with the Water in which they ſwim?

Can any Part of the Bark be eſteem'd hypnotick?

May not the Bark be preſcrib'd in the Small-Pox with Succeſs, and does it not prevent the ſecondary Fever?

The

The volatile Part of the Bark may enter the Blood, but not that Part that cures Intermittents.

Should not the Bark join'd with Bitters, be preſcrib'd in Agues, e'er we adminiſter the Bark alone?

Is there any Medicine in the *Materia Medica*, that recovers Strength ſo ſoon in Atrophies, Hectick's, &c.?

Is it not improper in an Ague to adminiſter the Bark, till after the Violence of the cold Fit?

May not the Bark be preſcrib'd with ſafety to Women far gone with Child?

Is it not improper to give the Bark during Menſtruation?

Is it not a vulgar Error, that the Bark occaſions Deafneſs and Pains in the Bones?

Does not the Bark forward Maturation and mitigate ſecondary Fevers, therefore

therefore is it not of Service in inflammatory Fevers?

An Ague never kills but during the cold Fit, therefore may we not administer the Bark to worn out Constitutions, in that Disorder, during that Interval?

In Gangrenes, if the Fever be too violent, a laudable Pus is not form'd, but the Bark is found to moderate Fevers and invigorate Nature, therefore good in Gangrenes.

Is not the Bark of Service in Convulsions?

Is not the Bark efficacious in Fevers, attended with a Remission, as well as those attended with an Intermission?

May not the Bark be of great Service in a Chin-Cough, after a previous Preparation?

With Regard to the Use of the Bark, if

if there be any Error, is it not on the Side of the Defect, not of the Excess?

Quartan Agues were once the Opprobrium of Physicians, which Opprobrium is remov'd by the Bark.

Whether the Bark administer'd by Way of Glyster or Cataplasm may be of Service, is uncertain.

F I N I S.

whether be any Error, in or on the Side of the Debtor, not of the Excess?

Quartan Agues were once the Opprobrium of Physicians, which Opprobrium is removed by the Bark.

Whether the Bark administer'd by Way of Clyster or Cataplasm may be of Service, is uncertain.

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